

EXHIBIT 5

EXPLOSIVES CATEGORIES TO BE USED FOR TESTING

Explosives detection canines should be able to recognize common explosives used by bombers today. The six mandatory explosives cover a range of common explosives encountered today, including propellants (low explosives) and high explosives. The selection of these explosives odors is based on statistical use and availability data (i.e., actual bombings, thefts, recoveries, and commercial availability). The electives represent additional commercial, military, and improvised explosives, which may be used for this test.

Some explosives are available in a variety of chemical formulations. For example, cast boosters could contain TNT, Composition B, PETN and TNT; etc. It is imperative that the manufacturer's product literature, to include the Material Safety Data Sheet, be reviewed to ensure that the specific explosives content of each test sample used is known.

The Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 (Section 842 of title 18, United States Code) mandated that as of April 24, 1997, all plastic explosives manufactured in the United States be marked with a chemical detection agent. The handler should be aware of whether or not the plastic explosives used in training and testing contain the detection agent. It is recommended that canines be exposed to marked and unmarked plastic explosives, if available.

Explosives are listed in alphabetical order. This list does not signify order of relative importance.

Six mandatory explosives for testing:

- Black Powder (free flowing, time fuse, or safety fuse)
- Double-base Smokeless Powder
- Dynamite (containing EGDN and NG)
- PETN-based Detonating cord
- RDX-based Detonating cord or C-4
- TNT

Four elective explosives for testing:

Each agency will select the remaining four explosives odors from the following list. Selections should be based on an assessment of the threats most likely to be encountered in the agency's working environment.

Commercial and Military Explosives (examples):

Binaries	Photoflash/fireworks/pyrotechnics
powders	
Black powder substitutes	Plastic explosives
Blasting agents	SEMTEX
Cast boosters	Single base smokeless powders
Composition	B Slurries
Emulsions	Tetryl

Improvised Explosives (examples):

Chlorate-based mixtures
Nitrate-based Mixtures
Perchlorate-based mixtures
Urea nitrate

DISTRACTION ODOR SAMPLES:

For the purpose of this standard, a distraction odor is any non-explosives odor that a canine may encounter in its operational environment. For example, if the canine routinely searches luggage, items commonly found in a suitcase, such as clothing, cosmetics, and various toiletries would be suitable distraction odors for this test. If the work environment for the operational canine varies, a selection of items from various categories, such as food (human and pet), health and beauty aids, and textiles would suffice.